THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1053.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Bolting Cloths

Of superior quality, just received, for Sale, by

S. & S. MYERS,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Antigua Rum, Green Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Castile Soap, German Steel, Scotch Snuff, Tumblers, assorted, Writing Paper, Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

November 16, 1802. (6t)

I INTEND to leave this State for some time.

WM. NIMMO.

Richmond, Nov. 16, 1802.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [2ot]

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Alexander Stuart*, dec. late of this county, are desired to come forward with them immediately, as we are about to pay up the balance of said estate to the legatees entitled thereto. As a similar notice has been once before given, this will be plead in bar to any claim that may appear after the money is out of our hands, the said legatees being residents of Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER TRENT, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM POWELL, }

Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1802. 8w‡

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.
Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.
Blankets, by the bale or piece.
Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wiseham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

THE sale of the tract of land in Surry county, about eight miles below Cabin Point on James River, which was advertised in this paper, to take place on the 28th of September last, under a decree of the court of the said county, having been prevented by the inability of the commissioners to attend, the said

Tract of Land,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, at the court house of the said county, on Tuesday the twenty third day of this present month (November) if fair, otherwise, the next fair day. It contains by estimation 390 acres; is known by the name of Selby, and is the property of Mr. Richard Yarborough. A credit of nine months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond to carry interest from the date thereof, and approved security.

The Commissioners.

November 1, 1802. [6t]

Eagle-Tavern

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [tf]

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land will be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. *Patrick Hendren* to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, *Alexandria.*
CHARLES CARTER, *Shirley.*

October 18th, 1802. [tf1Dec.]

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November ensuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old survey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irving's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is esteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the same neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will answer well to employ about six labourers. At the same time and place, will be sold, five likely NEGROES. The terms of sale will be, one half to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months. The most undoubted security will be required for the last payment. The sale will be made by the subscriber, as a trustee between the said William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other,

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfry, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Bank Notes lost.

I am advised that on the 20th September last, two Bank Notes were inclosed to me and put into the post-office at Alexandria, which have not come to hand. A liberal reward will be given for the Notes on delivery to Mr. John McKinney at Alexandria, or to myself. Any information that may be communicated to either of us, leading to a discovery of the notes, will be thankfly received.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Washington Branch Bank, No. 4085, 20 dollars, dated 16th Feb. 1802.

North America, No 1382, (c) 10 to 20 dollars; dated 23d July, 1800.

Richmond, 11th Nov. 1802. 3w

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son, *Baltimore*, or to
Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8w

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

At Amherst court house, by public auction, for ready money, on the third Monday in December next, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other, five acres, containing a valuable mine of Iron-Ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in September last, and the sale postponed, as only one of the commissioners could conveniently attend on that day, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
GEORGE PILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } *Commissioners*

☞ The sale of the above property was, by mistake, advertised in several numbers of this paper to take place on the 21st of Nov. next. The sale will be (as above) on the 3d Monday in December next.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 22, 1802. 2m2

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

320 acres, issued to four patents to Charles Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wiseham,

Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tds.

SALE.

TO be sold on Friday the 26th instant, at French-Hay in Hanover, the crops of Wheat, Corn and Fodder made on the place, with Stock of every kind, Household and Kitchen Furniture, elegant and valuable. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required by PETER NELSON.

November 9th, 1802. 4t†

A constant supply of

CASTINGS,

For sale by the ton, by

GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,

On the Cross-street leading to Shockoe Warehouse.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, October 15.

The legislature met in this town yesterday. The house formed at ten o'clock, when a committee was appointed to sort and count the votes for governor, lieutenant-governor, counsellor, and treasurer. The house adjourned at twelve o'clock for the purpose of hearing the election sermon, which was preached by the reverend Mr. Atwater of Middlebury, and displayed much learning and ingenuity. The music, vocal and instrumental was directed by Mr. Both, in such a manner as to merit the highest approbation.

His excellency, Isaac Tichenor, had 7,823 votes, for governor, and is re-elected.

His hon. Israel Smith, 3,085. Scattering 181.

For lieut. governor, hon. Paul Brigham, 7,184, and is elected. Hon. Arad Hunt, 2,249. Zebina Curtis, 262. Scattering 453.

Counsellors. Samuel Safford, William Chamberlin, John Strong, Jonas Galusha, Solomon Miller, Elisha Allis, Noah Chittenden, John White, Beriah Loomis, Elikim Spooner, James Witherill, Stephen Williams.

Governor's Speech.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

There cannot be a more important civil trust, than that which our constituents have assigned to us.—To designate those officers on whose decision all that belongs to life, liberty, or property may depend, is a weighty and serious transaction. Instead of being a matter of intrigue, party, or selfish policy, it requires all the calmness of wisdom, all the disinterestedness of virtue. Nor could there be a more unfortunate error, than to make those civil appointments which by our constitution must be annual, a matter of private friendship, interest, party, or faction. You will meet this part of your business, Gentlemen, with all the calmness, impartiality and attention to the public good, which the honor and interest of the state essentially require.

One of the greatest misfortunes that attends republican governments, is the progress and violence of party spirit. We need not recur to ancient history for proof. Our beloved Washington, with all his moderation, wisdom and prudence was not able to repress this destructive spirit; we know that an ardent love for his country, and a life devoted to its service, with the most upright intentions did not shield him and his measures, from its malignant effects; it existed in his days, and has progressed with time, and increased with violence until now.

In a government, where the honors and emoluments of public offices are alike open to all the citizens, it will be natural for many to appear as candidates for public approbation and employment; and many good effects will arise from a spirit of emulation, enterprize, and ambition; let them be well directed, and under proper regulations, they will give rise to the most necessary and useful public exertions. But when ambitious men become inflamed, so as to produce a violation of the laws of virtue, the destruction of private character, the propagation of falsehood and slander, and an established and rancorous spirit of party, they introduce some of the worst evils into civil society. One part of the community becomes inflamed against the other—different parties are ranked under different leaders—they have different views and aims, forgetful of the public good, are most of all active and violent to accomplish their own particular purposes; it cannot be, in such a state of things, but that the public interest will be sacrificed to private views; and the more engaged men are in such pursuits, the more the public interest must suffer, and the public peace be endangered.

Republican Government cannot be maintained, but by a union of the wise and the good. It requires the abilities and exertions of the wisest and most virtuous in every county, to direct the public affairs, to restrain the vicious, to give the laws a proper direction and energy, and to keep up those civil and moral institutions, on which the existence and safety of civil society essentially depend. Those therefore who from a spirit of party or personal aggrandizement, labor to divide and influence one part of the community against the other, whatever motives and principles they may avow, are the greatest enemies to our Republican Constitutions and forms of Government. A remedy for these evils, so pernicious to society, is not within the reach of Legislative acts—it is only on the virtue and correct information of the great body of the people, that we can rely to stop their progress, or to do away their fatal effects: and when aided by the precepts and examples of virtuous Representatives and upright magistrates, will, I presume, be effectual.

It is not barely from the Constitution and form of Government adopted by this State, that our safety is derived—connected with the other States by the Federal Constitution, the interest and safety of each is involved in preserving the union of the whole.

By a late act of Congress, it has become our duty to make new arrangements respecting the choice of representatives: and it is of the most serious importance, that in all our acts respecting the general government we discover the most anxious solicitude to preserve and strengthen the Union, and, to support the Constitution and Government of the United States: If under any pretence or violence of parties, the Federal Constitution should be destroyed, perverted, or essentially altered, we may discover our error, and ruin, at the same disastrous period.

In the view of humanity, it must be a matter of joy, that peace in Europe, has put an end to the effusions of human blood; while we rejoice in the event, we feel most sensibly that the produce of our Agriculture, is not a little connected with Commerce. In an agricultural state like that of Vermont, it is the commerce of the maritime states that gives a value to that part of our productions, which are not wanted for our consumption, and unless the latter be protected by the energies of government, the former cannot be pursued to any considerable extent, with advantage to the laborer.

In a free state, a militia well equipped and disciplined has ever been considered as the great and sure basis, of its Independence—impressed with this truth, our sister states, have made the greatest governmental exertions, to cherish and invite their citizens to practise the arts of war in times of peace that they might know how to defend their country in the hour of danger. In some States they have furnished the militia with fire arms, at public expence, and in almost all with field artillery. I have frequently made the situation of our militia a subject of unsuccessful communication, and can only hope, from the patriotism of the present legislature, that the claims of this brave and meritorious part of our fellow citizens will be fully answered—especially as the late peace has probably brought the price of military articles within that rule of economy, which ought to regulate public expenditure.

I cannot forbear to mention with high satisfaction that our schools and colleges are assuming a very respectable appearance of utility and reputation. It is on the progress and influence of education, knowledge, virtue and religion, that all orders of men will receive the most substantial benefits that can accrue, either to individuals, or to societies.

If necessary, in pursuance of the duties of office, I shall recommend for your consideration, any other business by particular message. I sincerely wish you an agreeable session, and firmly hope that, with temperance and wisdom, becoming the assembled fathers of the people, you will conduct for their best interests.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

Burlington, October 15.

FROM THE RECORDER.

THE CALCUTTA POLE.

WE have often been astonished at the feebleness and infatuation of the federal editors. In Summer 1799, when Rind's Federalist was printed in Richmond, the compiler of that paper was acquainted with BLACK SALLY'S story. He had only to have printed that, and the great personage was gone. He durst not. Even when we had given it to all to the world, and were entirely responsible for its consequences, none of the federal editors durst republish it, till they got their signal from Field Marshal Coleman; and even then some of them were *afraid*. Eh!

From this censure there was just one exception, that fearless little wild cat of a newspaper, the *Baltimore Anti-Democrat*, which gave us, the other day, such a droll description of *Duane's mouth*! By the way, Duane is not hideous. He is a plain looking man, without ugliness. We

NOTE.

Mr. Prentis must excuse our freedom. He set the first example, in whole pages of scolding. In one place, there is perhaps a sort of compliment. "We do "not know, whether C. is an honest man; "but he is, at least, *a very formidable* "*scoundrel.*"

yourself mention other instances, wherein the *feds* have committed woeful mistakes. Here follows one of them.

It is a considerable time ago, since Mr. Coleman of New-York received authentic information of Duane's real history at Calcutta. It came from a person in that city, who had been in the East Indies, while Duane was there. Mr. Coleman *refused it print it.* We consider this as weak management; for, when a struggle has begun, we could it folly not to stand full right up to the enemy, and strike *as hard as possible!* If you will pardon the pedantry of a *latin* quotation, here it is,

Quod neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles,
Non decem domuere anni, nec mille carinæ,

the Recorder did with a single bounce at the gates of the seraglio of Monticello! The federal editors had been battering not merely for *decem anni* [ten years] but for *thirteen*, at the character of the great personage; and a miserable hand they made of it, which was proved by his election as president. But, after the Recorder's exhibition of our *little mulatto president* TOM, after Callender had done for the federals, what they durst not do for themselves, there is no more chance of the second election of *the great personage*, than there is of the resurrection of his great grandmother.

That tiered band of patriots, the present republican majority of Congress, conceited that they had done every thing, that they had secured their power for a century to come, by the *repeal of the internal taxes*. In the back counties of this state, there is a great number of German, or Dutch farmers, and they as well as others, were pleased with that very shallow project of saving their money, which this repeal held out. They approved highly of the president, until the Recorder of Sept. 23. had crossed the Blue Ridge. That sheet of paper reversed their feeling. There is a gentleman, who has seen a great deal of the world, and who has not always been distinguished either by the multiplicity, or the *sublimity* of his amorous scruples. Our friend was in a remote part of the state, where he has been used to receive this paper. He said that he had no language to describe his astonishment and confusion upon opening that number of the Recorder. In a word, the grand magical operation of the repeal of internal taxes has been completely extinguished in *them*, as well as in all the rest of the plain *white* dealing Dutchmen, in that part of the country. Other correspondents, who are *not* dutchmen, tell the same tale.

Such is the impression made by this story. All Virginia having arisen in such horror against it, we wonder that Mr. Coleman should have felt so many scruples at putting an end to Duane, and that Encyclopedia of slander, his far famed Aurora.

We shall not travel the length of New-York, in quest of evidence as to the CALCUTTA POLE, or the *gentleman*, on which was *elevated* astride of it. Full testimony can be had, within less than five miles of Richmond. Upon this ground, we must ask Duane a few questions.

1st. Did not you, sir, go to Calcutta, in the character of a private foot soldier?

2d. Were not you, from the beginning, considered as a suspected, and noxious character?

3d. Were not you, during the time you staid in India, prohibited from stirring out of the town of Calcutta?

4th. Were you not finally convicted as a mutineer, and a thief?

5th. Were you not publicly whipt, at least once, but, as we believe, more often?

6th. Were you not publicly *elevated* upon a pole, by four Indian porters, and paraded, as a spectacle of infamy, through the streets of Calcutta? I dare you, for your soul, to deny the truth of this occurrence!

7th. Was not the literary associate, and the bosom friend of Doctor James Reynolds, was not that outcast, even of criminals, sent back to England in irons?

8th. Was not Sir John Shore within a very small matter of *hanging you?*

9th. Do you, the table companion of a great personage, recollect any instance of meanness like *his*, or of impudence like *your own?*

10th. Pray, sir, how often do you recollect of your having breakfasted with Sir John Shore? Is it common for persons of his rank to breakfast with mutineers, whom they are going to flog, and set astride a pole, and put in the bilboes?

11th. Will you be so good as to tell us the valuable name of that gentleman, at Stille's tavern, from whom you got Bronson's letters; and by what laws, either divine, or human, you found a right of bribing another man's clerk, of stealing another man's keys, and of going into another man's office at midnight, and stealing away his books?

When Duane has answered these queries, I shall oblige him with a few more. He has hitherto been silent as to the POLE which has been so frequently cast in his face. This silence alone would be sufficient evidence of his guilt. His newspaper, as now conducted, is a nuisance to all parties. I call upon him for a direct answer. To brag of his elevated situation cannot be advisable. Every body will think of THE POLE. Pray, sir, did the porters permit you to put a truss of straw between that piece of wood and your venerable posteriors? When persons are *astride upon a pole*, is it customary for the populace of Calcutta to pelt them with dead cats, and rotten eggs? Were your hands tied behind you; or your legs tied beneath you? Is there a pillory at Calcutta? Did you stand in it? Did the British drummers cut deep when they flogged you; and how long after each whipping did you find it necessary to sleep upon one side? Did you begin to squall in the first, or was it in the second FIFTY? Were you tied to the halberts, like a British soldier; or were you tied to the whipping post, like a common thief? How did you keep your health in the bilboes, and in the hold of a British East-Indiaman, for six or eight long months? And when you saw your family, after an absence of eight years, how did you *look at your children?* ——

Thus far had been prepared for the Recorder of last Wednesday. Since that time, we learned that the Aurora of last week has a long article respecting Callender. Duane has proffered an exchange of papers; but this particular number he thought it advisable not to send us. He feared, as we presume, a disagreeable answer. Indeed, it was by mere accident that his attack was heard of. You can hardly name a newspaper, which is less known or noticed than the Aurora, in this our metropolis of Virginia. Sometime this Summer, we enquired at the post office here what number of Auroras come to town? The answer was *thirteen!* If we have been misinformed, the post office clerks at Philadelphia can give a certificate of the misstatement; and we pledge ourselves to republish it in the Recorder. Of these thirteen Auroras, two or three went to printers in exchange. Of the rest a part went to gentlemen, who lived in the country, perhaps thirty, or fifty miles from Richmond. We have not been able to trace more than *four* subscribers to the Aurora in Richmond, while the Recorder has forty-seven, or upwards in Philadelphia. From all this you may judge of what non-importance to a Richmond editor is the friendship or hostility of William Duane. Of his pretended four thousand subscribers, Virginia does certainly comprehend a very diminutive proportion, probably not more than fifty. You may judge what preponderance the circulation of fifty newspapers can have upon the opinions of eighty or ninety thousand white families! If this statement shall prove incorrect, the reverse can be proved by the "organ of public will," the rider upon a Calcutta Pole, the publisher of stolen letters, the self-recorded house-breaker. What the public will either is, or may hereafter be, we do not presume to say; but we say that it is a very shabby sort of a public will, if it must send to the bilboes, or the whipping post, for an *organ*.

For the Rhode Island Republican.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that about the latter part of August, or the beginning of Sept. 180-, I received a letter (handed to me as usual by the post boy) which said letter I opened, and found it signed by the President, at Monticello. It appeared to be an answer to a letter sent before:—not being well acquainted with the English language, I requested Mr. Stratton, who happened to be present (purchasing some articles out of my shop) to read it, which he did. I was at a loss to know from what *principles* this letter could be wrote to me. Reprimanding me that I had been too hasty. It appeared to be very cautiously wrote. I was somewhat alarmed at the receipt thereof. My brother-in-law being present, we examined it; and found the seal moist. A plain indication that it was recently wrote. Mr. Stratton observed that I need not be alarmed; for it must certainly be wrote by some person in town, with a design of making sport. Consequently I called the next morning on the post master, and told him the letter directed to me, could not come from Monticello; the seal being moist. And the postage I demanded. He replied, it did come by the mail. I told him I did not believe it. I do not understand this piece of fun. My money I worked hard for, and requested the postage returned; which he did. A few hours after the post-master's son told me (as he was passing by) that he verily believed it came from the president. I soon after went to the post-office, and examined the letter more particularly, during which time Mr. Ellery, senator to congress, came into the office. The said letter being handed to him. He told me that he had the president's hand writing at home; and if I would go with him he would compare them, which he did, and found the writings perfectly agreed, with the signature of the letter. Mr. Ellery told me somebody in town had made use of my name, and advised me to enquire and seek into it. I told him that I was not very well acquainted with the people's hand writing in town, and could not neglect my business in a fruitless search. He said that, if I would leave the letter with him, he would endeavour to gain all the information for me that he could. I therefore left it. In about 10 or 12 days after, I met Mr. Ellery in the street, he told me it was probable more letters would come, and requested me to let him see them should any come forward. I replied that I was a going on to New-York, but would leave orders with my brother to send them to him. He told me if I would give him leave, he would take them out of the post-office. I replied that I very often received letters of consequence, and should not wish to have my letters taken up, but if he could be well assured he knew the hand writing, he might. He replied that he could easily know it, and should take up no other. When I returned from New-York, meeting Mr. Ellery in the street, he told me, I have received another letter; and if I would call at his house, he would read it to me, which I promised I would. However, being hurried in my business, and upon serious reflection declined going, not willing to concern myself any way in the affair. Well knowing my situation as a foreigner, I have ever made it my rule to pay strict attention to my business, and never meddle with politics.

On the 18th day of September 1802, I demanded of Mr. Ellery what he had done with the letter I left in his care; to which he replied, he had made use of it as he saw fit, agreeable to your leave; and finally told me, if you wish to know a true account, I have returned it to the president at Washington; and I have received another, not directed to you but to myself, which he offered to shew me, and which I did see, bearing date 26th Sept. 1801; by which I supposed I did mistake Mr. Ellery, when I tho't he meant he had received another; and second letter directed to me.

This I certify to be a true and just account of the conversation passed, according to my own dictation; in order to avoid being misunderstood upon my deposition taken before Mr. E. Hazard.

I must confess that my feelings have been greatly hurt, by the different pieces which have appeared in the papers, which implicate me in a piece of business which of I am totally ignorant. I cannot conceive how any man should be so base as to use another's name, especially a foreigner's in addressing a letter to the first magistrate.

My conduct for 10 years past, that I have lived in this country, can be attested to by all my acquaintance; I have repeatedly been solicited for a vote (as a freeholder) but have ever declined so doing. Since I have been occupied in that line of business I now practice, I boldly assert that no person whatsoever can justly accuse me of fraud or false accusation.—Having always, been a peaceable inhabitant, a quiet citizen, and friendly neighbour,—All this cannot be denied.

I am now possessed of proper and substantial documents and testimonials, to ascertain the character that I bore in my country from my apprenticeship. The following is a copy of the last certificate given me when I left Europe.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY.

Newport, October 8, 1802.

We, officers of the municipality of the commune of Granville, certify that Nicholas Geffroy, residing in this town two years past, hath conducted himself with honesty in his profession; his manners: For which occasion we have signed the present.

Delivered at the house of the commune at Granville, July 2, 792, 4th year of Liberty.

DELALANDY, MOULIN,
BOUCHET, HUGONDELALON.
Par. M. M. Officer and Mayor.
I. GERARD BARIERIE.

The original certificate is to be seen at any person's request.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. 1.

Against Thomas Paine.

Mr. DAVIS,

Among the most ostentatious and impudent publications which has ever disgraced the American prints, is the proclamation of this newly imported *infidel*; the *grand Lama of irreligion*—the dear friend of Thomas Jefferson; the same Thomas Jefferson who advised his nephew to question the *existence of a Supreme Being*—who inculcates by example and precept, that man is only a superior order of brutes—that our passions are given for our own gratifications, and that he who goes farthest in the sensual enjoyments, approaches most nearly to the acme of *human perfectability*.

Ye Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, and all others of other sects, be pleased to read this paragraph again and again; and take heed at the next elections that you do not give your suffrages to the *advocates for infidelity*—to the friends and patrons of a man who has done his best and his worst to destroy that religion which has showered down blessings and happiness upon so many millions:—that religion which *Paine* and *his atheistical associates* annihilated in France, and thereby let loose every species of crime and immorality; that religion which has lately been restored in France, the restoration of which has induced this *high priest of Atheism* to hasten to this country.

It is *here* that he will again blow the *Anti-Christian trumpet*; it is *here* that the passions will be revered as God-like virtues; it is *here* that he will endeavor to inculcate doctrines which will prostrate all the moral and social ties by which we are united.

It behoves us to be upon our guard; to resist the direful designs of this man at the beginning; to oppose him step by step.

Paine says that he will write and publish without fee or reward. This is almost saying that he takes so much delight in *mischief*, it is so congenial to his soul, (though he does not own that he has one) that he will do *mischief* for its own sake.

How can any man who believes in the doctrines and sufferings of Christ, who hopes for peace on earth and happiness in heaven, who puts up prayers and adorations to the Supreme Being, go into a court-house and there deliberately give his vote for a man who ridicules those opinions, merely because the person for whom he votes says he is a republican; or that he is the friend of Thomas Jefferson; that he is the foe of Mr. Adams; that he hates the English, or avows some other creed?

If these unthinking men shall continue in error until the Jeffersonian philosophy shall prevail, then it will be that they will in vain bewail the unfortunate infatuation which induced them to put daggers into the hands of men, who will not hesitate to plunge them into the bosoms of their benefactors. So it has lately happened in France, when *Paine* and *his principles* were triumphant, and what will prevent the same catastrophe in this country if the same madness shall prevail? What will prevent their prevalence if the persons most interested and most anxious to oppose them, will blindly give their suffrages to those persons, who tell them in very plain terms, that they are determined to introduce them?

This indeed is a crisis of awful consequence. Every false step serves to produce another; until step after step, we shall march so near to the edge of the precipice, that destruction will be inevitable. Stop then, I beseech you, at the very spot where you are. One single prospective glance will unfold the danger. This is all I ask.

This is written for publication. If it meets your approbation, I shall give you a few more specimens, in the same stile and for the same purpose.

Paine, it is true, has proclaimed that he will treat all personal attacks with contempt. As to him, or his opinions, I care nothing. My design and hope is, that the eyes of my fellow citizens may be opened in time, so that they may escape the dangers which a combination of power, in the hands of infidels, may produce.

As I believe it to be more easy to prevent than to cure a mischief, I have taken time by the forelock; I have sounded the trumpet of opposition, and I not only invite, but invoke the aid of every man who feels himself competent to render the smallest assistance. Assistance of some sort, every man may render. The divine from the pulpit, the statesman in council, the author in his closet, the printer with his types, the virtuous man by his daily conversation and habits—but, above all, the freeholder in his vote.

THEOPHILUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

[CONTINUED.]

The last of this order of Clintonians who I have named is Mr. Gelston, the present collector of the customs in the port of New York. The traits which compose the character of Mr. Gelston will be best defined by contrasting them with those of his predecessor, Mr. Joshua Sands, one of the present representatives in Congress. There are few, perhaps none, who ever enjoyed the confidence, the esteem, and the applause of the public while in office, in an equal degree with Mr. Sands. A steady, industrious and impartial discharge of duty, uninfluenced by either party prejudice or personal attachment, was his principal characteristic. An intimate knowledge of the various branches of commerce, enabled him also to perform the business of the collectorship, with more ease to himself, and with more profit to the public, than any other person not so versed in mercantile pursuits. An active mind, together with that age of life at which the human faculties have attained their utmost vigour, were additional qualifications of which Mr. Sands was possessed, that are much in favour of any person entrusted with the concerns of a public life. A total indifference with respect to political factions, which Mr. Sands always preserved, endeared him to parties in general. During the violence of the political contests that prevailed in New-York, among the federalists and democrats in the last years of the late administration, while the most indiscriminate abuse was thrown upon characters of every description, the name of Mr. Sands was uniformly treated with respect. Not even the most vindictive Jacobin dared to utter a circumstance disrespectful of the then collector. The brazen, unprincipled Cheetham was the first and the last who ever was the means of propagating the slightest slander against the character of Mr. Sands. While the last election in New-York was depending, Cheetham, in order to promote the success of Mr. Broome, the opponent of Mr. Sands, admitted a piece in his paper, reflecting upon the moral character of the latter. The calumny immediately produced an effect, but very different from that which was intended; many of the democrats, who had resolved to vote for Mr. Broome, merely to support their party, were so offended at this wanton and unfounded attack from Cheetham, that they remained at home, and voted for neither. The slander also occasioned an immediate loss to the American Citizen of upwards of fifty subscribers.

Such is the true character of Mr. Sands, one of those public officers whom Mr. Jefferson displaced, soon after he was invested with the power of first magistrate of the United States. In no respect has our president erred more, than in the dismissions which he has made without cause, and the appointments that he has conferred on persons without judgment, or ability. The inaugural speech of Mr. Jefferson promised every thing that could be esteemed pleasing, patriotic and judicious. His presidential conduct has displayed all that can be regarded inconsistent, partial and vindictive. In tracing a similarity between ruling characters on their first entrance into office, perhaps a closer resemblance will be found between none, more, than by comparing the actions of the first period of the reign of his present Britannic majesty, with that part of the presidency of Mr. Jefferson which has already passed. When George the third ascended the throne, he addressed his peers and commons assembled in the following memorable words: "Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton, and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the happiness of a people, whose loyalty and warm affections to me, I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne." Mr. Jefferson declared when he assumed the reins of government, that Americans were "all republicans, all federalists," and promised "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." The king of Britain was not seated on the throne a few days, before he discharged those statesmen that had raised his empire to the highest pinnacle of glory, and made the name of Briton respected in every country of the globe, to make way for the favorites of his youth and the sycophants of power; but the British monarch at last saw his folly, and reinstated in office the descendants of the former party, now either dead or grown old in the service of their country. Mr. Jefferson, although a professed republican, has faithfully copied the early conduct of the British monarch; but when he will begin, if ever, to take an example from the after policy of George the third, is yet to be determined. All honest men with how soon this change in Mr. Jefferson's administration may take place; but all bad men fear it. Misconduct in a hereditary sovereign, in this respect, is, however, much more pardonable than in an elective magistrate. Mr. Jefferson ought to recollect the celebrated letter which the great Frederick wrote to the Count Poniatowski, when raised to the crown of Poland in 1764. "Your majesty (said that sagacious monarch) must reflect, that from a man exalted by the voice of his equals from a subject to a king, every thing is expected that can adorn a crown. A king who is so by birth, if he acts derogatory to his station, is a satire only on himself; but an elected one, who behaves inconsistent with his dignity, reflects dishonor also on his subjects."

But to return from this digression to David Gelston, esq. I have stated, that the character of this man will appear best when contrasted with that of Mr. Sands; in like manner as black objects appear more distinctly when exposed on a white ground, than when viewed in the shade by themselves. Mr. Gelston was an improper person to succeed Mr. Sands in many respects. His political principles, which were in direct opposition to the great majority of the New-York merchants, rendered him particularly obnoxious. He had all his life buried himself in political disputes, and took delight in being a partisan of some faction or other. His unacquaintance with mercantile concerns, and a more indolent and frivolous disposition than his predecessor possessed, made him unfit for the strict and regular labour which is necessary for a collector of the port of New-York to undergo, if he perform his duty. The principal objection against Mr. Gelston is, however, a species of deceitful courtesy, which he assumes to friends and foes, that causes him to be a suspicious character, even to those best acquainted with him. Like the Camelion, he assumes various appearances in the course of the day, as circumstances require, or as his personal interest excites him. He has not the same insinuating smiles as shrieks the brow and the smirking eyes of the little deputy attorney general; but he possesses a similar temper, and makes ample amends for the gravity of his face, by condescending bows and familiar gestures.

[To be continued.]

H. L. Wight,

HAS A CONSIGNMENT OF—

3 Bales INDIA MUSLINS,

AND

1 Ton SPIKE RODS, which he will sell low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1803. 3t.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1802.

THOMAS PAINE.

Silence, thou organ of Pennsylvania, and thou trumpet of the Watch Tower! The prince of infidels has made his appearance, and orders all subordinate demons to shut their lips, to drop their pens, and to listen to him. "*In every part of the union,*" says the infidel in an introductory letter to the National Intelligencer, "*the faction (meaning Christianity) is in the agonies of death, and in proportion as its fate approaches, it gnashes its teeth, and struggles. My arrival has struck it as with a hydrophobia; it is like the sight of water to canine madness.*" He then declares the conduct which he is to pursue in America. "I have no occasion to ask, and do not intend to accept, any place or office in the government. There is none it could give me that would be any ways equal to the profits I could make as an author, for I have an established fame in the literary world, could I reconcile it to my principles, to make money by politics or religion. I have some manuscript works to publish, of which I shall give proper notice."—The business for which this infidel has arrived by an invitation from our president is now evident, and in a manner avowed by himself, to write on *politics* and *religion*, or in other words, to vilify every form of government but the rankest jacobinism, and to condemn and satyrise all species of religious worship; to endeavor to overturn Christianity, and ruin its professors. This then, is the object of Paine, to whose labors Mr. Jefferson has wished prosperity and success.

Paine has also the impudence to tell Americans in the beginning of his letter, that they are indebted for their greatness and independence, in a great measure, to him. While he remained with them, he says, they enjoyed liberty in its greatest purity, but no sooner did he depart, than he saw "with regret the lustre of it fading in America, and in less than two years from the time of my departure, the principles of the revolution were expiring in the soil that produced them." He then proceeds, in a strain of the highest egotism, indulging himself with the picture that America will present to posterity two thousand years hence. "It will not then be said, here stood a temple of vast antiquity, here rose a Babel of invisible height, or there a palace of sumptuous extravagance; but here, ah! painful thought! the noblest work of human wisdom, (erected by Thomas Paine) the grandest scene of human glory, (formed upon the principles of Common Sense) the fair cause of freedom rose (generated by Thomas Paine) and fell," after his death. The infidel says that before his arrival, "America was turning her back on her own glory, and making hasty strides in the retrogade path of oblivion"—but that now, "a spark from the altar of *seventy-six*, unextinguished and unextinguishable through that long night of error, is again lighting up in every part of the union, the genuine flame of rational liberty." Americans! fall down, and worship with your president, this restorer of liberty!!

PETER PORCUPINE.

This celebrated advocate for the rational principles of limited monarchy, has addressed a letter to the equally celebrated Charles Fox, on his visit to the First Consul of France. The length of the letter precludes the insertion of it in the Virginia Gazette; for although it may be deemed a master piece of severe and just irony, yet it is a topic which would not be so acceptible to the generality of American readers as matters of immediate concern to the welfare of this country.—We shall however, give a few extracts from it. Mr. Cobbett begins with the following paragraph—

"Sir—I have never 'till now thought you a person of any political importance. I have from my infancy, heard you talked of; I have seen you nominally at the head of a party; I have read the accounts of the celebration of your election-day, your birth-day, &c. I have also read your speeches in the Parliament House, in Covent-Garden, at the taverns, and your testimony at the assizes at Maidstone; I have regarded you, of course, as the cause of much noise and strife, but, some how or other, I have never, 'till now, been able to persuade myself, that it was possible for you ever to have any considerable weight in the councils of this nation. *Now*, I do think it possible; now, that Buonaparte has decidedly and openly signified his approbation of you, I think it not only possible, but likely, that you may, after a life of defeats, be crowned with victory."

Cobbett then makes pertinent observations upon the generally supposed object of Mr. Fox's visit to Buonapate, and thus proceeds:—

"It is impossible to state positively and precisely what was the real object of your visit to Buonaparte; but a tolerably correct opinion, with respect to it, may perhaps, be formed, from a review of your conduct since the signature of the preliminary treaty. When the disgraceful terms of that treaty were first made known, there were persons sanguine enough to believe that you would not give your approbation; that, in spite of the long workings of faction, you would rejoice at it. We have not gained the object of the war, and I like the peace so much the better."—"France has set *an example*, which will be highly useful to all the nations of the earth, and above all, to *Great-Britain*."—"I fear, that from the nature of the contest, in which you have been engaged, you may have contracted principles of admiration for unlimited monarchy, but the peace, *swallowed by the good understanding between the two countries*, will do them away. I hope we shall *return to the temper* which we were in when we reckoned the time of the expulsion of James II. a glorious era, when *we cashiered one King, and elected another*."—It was suspected, that the "remarkable coincidence of events, noticed by Mr. Erskine, was not quite accidental; and that the ratification of the treaty was retarded for no other purpose than that it might arrive in London on the anniversary of that day, which you and your partizans have chosen for offering an annual insult to your sovereign, and to the sense and loyalty of the country. This suspicion was strongly corroborated by the words of a song, which was "*written for the occasion*," and which, that all might be of a piece, issued from the lips of a hired singer.

"Blest be *the man* by Heav'n design'd
"To *set the world from slavery free*;
"In every age, in every clime,
"His matchless fame eternal be."
"Hail! *lovely peace*, with olive crown'd,
"O, come and spread thy blessings
"round!"

What "*man*" was meant here, as the person designed *by Heaven* to deliver the world from slavery, one might have doubted, had it not been for a little piece of printed paper, which was handed round to the convives, and which had on it a *red liberty cap* between the letters N. B. the initials of NEAPOLEONE BUONAPARTE, with the following device beneath: "*to the man whose glorious victories have gained peace to the world.*"

After reading this, who will wonder, that you are now in Paris? Who will wonder that the pompous eulogium bestowed on you by the Moniteur, at the gracious reception given you by Buonaparte, at the compliments paid you by the "man by heaven designed to set the world from slavery free," or at the *long conversations* which you have had with that man? And who will not easily guess at the subject of those conversations?"

He afterwards censures Mr. Fox upon his inconsistency and dereliction of principle in giving his voice to the treaty of peace. This subject he handles in a manner that must please every Briton who retains a regard for the honor and liberty of his country.

He concludes as follows:—

"I cannot, however, conclude without asking, on this subject, a few questions which will not, I hope, be deemed impertinent, and to which I think the public has a right to expect an answer.—What need had you to *see* the manuscripts which it is pretended you went to examine? If you hoped to find in them something wherewith to add to your cowardly libels against the House of Stuart (libels for which you ought to have been called to account long enough ago) could you not have deputed some one to make the examination, especially as, from the well known state of your eye-sight it is absolutely impossible for you to read a single line of the manuscripts? But, supposing, for a moment, that you were really obliged to go to Paris on this affair, was Arthur O'Connor obliged to meet you at Calais, and pass the evening with you *tete-a-tete*? Was he, soon after your arrival at Paris, obliged to follow you thither, in the company and in the carriage of Lord Oxford; and was Mr. Erskine obliged to break off from the enchantments of a jubilee, in order to meet you, in the capital of the world?—Did all these, together with Mr. Adair, and many other persons of the same description; did they want to read the manuscripts too?—Again: to what are we to attribute the *military honors*, paid you at Calais, at St. Omers, at Lille, &c. &c.? Soldiers, and particularly the soldiers of Bonaparte, do not move without orders: the garrisons of these towns knew nothing of Charles Fox; they had, I dare say, never heard your name: must not your reception then, be ascribed to directions which they had received from their superiors? And does not this prove that Bonaparte was not only apprised of your intended visit, but minutely informed of all the circumstances of the time and manner of it? I have already spoken of the personal notice which Bonaparte has taken of you; but how came Bonaparte's wife to break through the rules of her court, in favour of Mrs. Fox, who is the only English woman (not before presented to the Queen) whom Mrs. Bonaparte has condescended to receive? Why this marked exception? And here let me ask too, by way of conclusion, how your marriage, which had been a secret for eight years, should have been divulged just at this time! The motives, whether good or bad, from which that secret had been kept, must have been very powerful indeed; by what still more powerful motives then, were they, at last, overcome?——"I pause for a reply," and am, in the mean time,

Your humble servant,
WM. COBBET.

Duane has been attempting to ridicule the titles and signatures which the federal editors and essayists have assumed, as being inconsistent with the principles which they inculcate. We advise the organ of the *public will*, before he makes more strictures of this sort, to take a peep at the various representations and poetic descriptions which have been given of the Goddess Aurora, and then to contemplate that beautiful image which Mr. Callender has termed the Calcutta Poleman. He will there find an ample field both for observation and satire. He may fill columns of his paper by contrasting the splendor and magnificence of the airy chariot in which Aurora mounts the sky, with the humble apparatus usually attached to a whipping post, or a pole for the exhibition of felons. What a difference between a ride through the heavens, robed in all the apparel of fancy, and being carried in agonizing pain, and with wreathing limbs, among a jeering populace, on a hardened piece of flesh!! What a contrast between the innocent, gay and laughing smiles of the Goddess of morn, and the blubbering tears of a felonious reptile!! How wide is the scale of beauty between the azure eyes, the crimsoned coloured cheeks, the rosy lips of Aurora, and the wrinkled hide of a punished criminal!! But the motto is the thing—*surgo ut prosim*—very appropriate to Aurora, but by no means consistent either with the falsehood and Billingsgate usually contained in Mr. Duane's paper, nor becoming the profession of a fugitive and exile.

A London paper remarks upon the antipathies which many persons have, without either knowing the cause or the remedy. Duane has copied these remarks, but has neglected to tell us of several extraordinary prejudices and antipathies that have been observed in many characters of this country. De Witt Clinton never beholds scarlet, or any fluid of that colour, without dissolving into a laxative tremor. Governor M'Kean, of Pennsylvania, never looks at buttermilk without shrinking like a sensative plant. General Bloomfield, of New-Jersey, cocks his ears to the music of ram cats. Deputy Attorney General, Riker, grows pale at the sight of an honest man. Mr. Tunis Wortman stares like an owl at the sound of perjury. Cheetham, the editor of the Citizen, never sees an old cheft without exhibiting signs of horror, similar to the hydrophobia in persons bit by a mad dog; and whenever the name of Ward or Woods is mentioned, he is said to exclaim, "O Dame Barlas protect me!" Even the editor of the Aurora is reported to scream at the appearance of a drummer with a cat and nine tails.

The Aurora, with its wonted love to propagate untruth, says, "that the cases of Williams, Holt, and Westmore, will live as long as the history of Connecticut, a disgrace at once to the morals, the laws, and jurisprudence of the modern Athens." We are desirous of being informed how long the invitation to the infidel Paine will reflect disgrace upon this country; for what length of time the insults offered to virtue and religion, by the present administration, will be felt by Americans; and when the stains inflicted upon our national character by the writings of Paine, Duane and Cheetham will be effaced—These are questions of serious importance; and it is a melancholy reflection to think, that they never will be solved.

ASTRONOMY.

A singular group of stars is said to be discovered from the observatory of Monticello, some where in the milky way, resembling a pair of military halberts, with a human form tied across, which the resident astronomer has termed the *Flagellation*. It is hoped that Mr. Duane, as the trumpet of Monticellian discoveries, will inform the public of the particulars respecting this wonderful constellation, of what number the stars are, and of what magnitude, whether they twinkle much, and of what colour, pale or red, and what part in the milky way they are situated.

Duane has published a long paragraph, in which he attempts to prove that Mr. Rutledge admits his own guilt, because he has not brought a suit against Christopher Ellery, the accuser. Duane surely had forgotten that democracy was organized in Rhode Island, and that Mr. Ellery is in that place almost as necessary to the system, as Duane himself is in Philadelphia. Such a suit would be about as discreet, as it would be to sue the Devil himself in the infernal regions.

It is conjectured that one of the senators from Rhode Island had rather forfeit the honors of his seat, with the emoluments to boot, rather than meet Mr. Rutledge in any place where democracy is not organized.

If Tom Paine does not succeed in organizing democracy at the City of Washington, 'tis reported that Rhode Island will be obliged to elect a new senator.

COLUMBIAN ILLUMINATI.

It is sincerely hoped that Christians in general will take every possible means to stop the progress of inndelity in this country. There perhaps could not be a better mode devised than for the public papers of the several cities where infidel societies are established, to publish to the world their respective haunts and the names of the members who attend. It has been mentioned in the Evening Post, by Mr. George Baron, that the Theistical Society did assemble at one time in a noted democratic hottie, kept by one Benjamin Cheetham, brother to the editor of the American Citizen. We now observe in the New York papers, an advertisement from one Alexander Gordon, of his having opened a house of entertainment for merchants and travellers. We have at the same time received private information, that this Alexander Gordon was either a member of the Theistical Society, or used to be the constant associate of those who were members; and as he has relinquished a lucrative profession in order to retail porter, it may come to be an enquiry, whether or not he has set up this house for the express accommodation of Tom Paine upon his arrival at New-York. As we have established a regular correspondence with New-York, where the principal society of the Columbian Illuminati is established, we shall be enabled in a short period to publish monthly lists of those persons who frequent the houses of Cheetham and Gordon.

We have just heard that Tom Paine is going to give a proof that he is very deficient in *Common Sense*. He is about to *organize democracy* in Alexandria by the establishment of a newspaper, of which he is to be the *Editor*. And that the people may not misconceive him in any respect, the paper will be emitted upon the *Sabbath day*.

There is no general rule without an exception. It has been always said, that it is right to praise the bridge which affords us a safe passage. Mr. Field, the editor of the Petersburg Republican, appears to have but little to do, except the selling of different books, of which John Wood is the author; and yet, strange to tell, his paper is devoted to the abuse of the same John Wood, the man to whom he is indebted for business and bread. This proves that Field is either an ingrate or a fool, and he may take his choice.

It is very remarkble that the letters of A. J. D. S. which were used by Lucius, are those which represent the name of Alexander James Dallas; and it is also a fact that Mr. Dallas is suspected of being one of those who are considered as *sub-Aurora-aids* of Duane.

LUCIUS, No. 5 and 6, are received, and shall appear as soon as we can find room.

Duane, at the beginning, wished the writer success. These numbers are of themselves sufficient to demolish any character, among any people where *demonacracy*, or *democracy*, as Duane calls it, is not *organized*.

The Gentleman who left a note at this office concerning the word *democracy*, was right in the definition, but he will find that there is also a word "*demonocracy*." The first of these is derived from 'demos' and 'krateo;' the second from 'dæmon' and 'krateo.' Lucius has alledged, that Duane intended the latter when he used the former, and that he committed an ellepsis of the third syllable of the latter.

ERRATUM.

The following sentence at the end of a paragraph entitled—Substance of a letter from the President to William Duane,

"The above was related by an eminent bookseller in Philadelphia, an intimate friend of Duane's, to the writer of this article, who perused Mr. Jefferson's letter,"

Should be read thus:

"The above was related by an eminent bookseller in Philadelphia, an intimate friend of Duane's, who perused Mr. Jefferson's letter to the writer of this article."

It is nearly reduced to a certainty that the Massachusetts representation in the 8th congress of the United States, will consist of 5 democrats only, and 12 federalists. *Bal Fed. Ga.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Grayson county, on Elk-Creek, on the 3d day of August last, two STRAY STEERS, one of them a red with white under his belly, and white face, four years old, marked with a half crop in each ear. The other a red and white piet with a red head and neck, three years old, marked with the same mark. Appraised to twenty two dollars.

JACOB CATRON.

Nov. 17. 1802 (aw2w#)

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of Middlesex, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 27th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money, on the premises, one half lot or quarter acre of ground, in Urbanna, with the buildings thereon. Also one Negro Woman, one Mare and Colt, three Feather beds and Furniture, one Horse, two Yoke of Oxen, seven head of Cattle, two tables and six walnut Chairs. The said lot hath a very good store House and Dwelling house, not quite finished.

T. MONTAGUE,
For T. ROANE sheriff.

November 1, 1802. fa tu 3wks

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. aaw3m

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, 16 from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 419 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettockton, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3001 acres.

In Kentucky.—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 5 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

I also wish to hire a few

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept 8, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swanskowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. 4f

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

JUST ARRIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

A fresh Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

In Hanover County Court,

November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalum Thomas, Pl'ts. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts. }

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the next court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 12aw3w.p

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, *Plaintiff,*

AND

Nathaniel Anderson, Robert Pollard, George Winston, and Thomas Stewardson, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiff, the court, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, with the consent of the defendant Nathaniel Anderson, by counsel, doth refer the accounts between the plaintiff and that defendant, to one of its commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported; with any matter specially stated thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated, and ordereth, with the consent of the parties, the cause to be finally heard at the next term, if that officer, in the mean time, shall state and examine them, or, upon examination of the papers, a final decree can be made without the report.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Commissioners' Office,

Richmond, October 20, 1802.

THE parties concerned, are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Monday, the twentieth day of December next, for carrying into effect the within decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with copies of the court papers and their accounts ready for examination.

WILLIAM HAY, M. C.

James Innes

Has for Sale, on reasonable Terms,

NAPT Cottons; White and coloured Plains; and a small assortment of other

GOODS,

Suitable for a Country Store,

He will receive Country Produce on Storage, and dispose of the same when required; and will strictly attend to any Commission Business which he may be favoured with.

Richmond, October 20, 1802. (6w.)

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (eawtf)

A TUTOR WANTED.

A SINGLE man, who is well acquainted with teaching the Languages and the different branches of Science, and can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement by making application to the subscriber, in the county of New-Kent, about twenty five miles below Richmond.

Wm. H. MACON.

October 29, 1802. 12aw3w

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

For the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Hezekiah Redd, Clevears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, *Plaintiffs.*

AND

Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this Commonwealth, administrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceased who was administrator with the will annexed of the said John Burnley, *Defendants.*

THE first named defendant Hardin Burnley not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers; and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, jun.

Nov. 4, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (1ms)

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheaplide, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

a general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

P. S. Only 563 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty-second day of September, and postponed till the 27th inst. is again put off until the 24th of next month, being Hanover court day, when it will certainly take place.

The TRUSTEES.

Richmond, October 13, 1802.

Robert & Allan, Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well assorted

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 22d October, 1802.